



ADEN / COLONY

Development Plan

1960-1964

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1960/1964

FOREWORD

The Development Plan, 1955-60, as approved by Legislative Council on 21st February, 1956, has formed the basis of capital development expenditure for the last five years. That plan formally ended on 31st March, 1960, although certain schemes are incomplete. Full details of expenditure under that Plan are contained in Appendix I of the Development Plan, 1960-64. Certain schemes under that plan have not been completed, the outstanding amounts are shown in Appendix I and now become part of the 1960-64 Plan.

2. The preparation of the Development Plan, 1960-64 was undertaken during 1959, and having been presented to Legislative Council, it was approved by Council on 8th March, 1960. The Plan received the Secretary of State's approval in his savingram No. 792 of 19th May, 1960. When the plan was presented to Legislative Council the text was a duplicated typescript and the figures of revenue and expenditure upto 31st March, 1960, were based on the best estimate that could be made at that time. The accounts have now been closed and it seems desirable to incorporate in this permanent record the actual figures as at 31st March, 1960. The figures in Appendix I and II have accordingly been revised. These figures are summarised in paragraphs 2 and 4. The correct figures as now pertaining are shown in these paragraphs, but in order to record the variations, the original figures as presented to Legislative Council are shown in italic type. These changes have necessitated certain minor consequential amendments elsewhere in the text. The necessary revotes of unspent 1955-60 funds have been presented to Legislative Council in Special Warrants Nos. D/1 and D/2 of 1960/61 so as to obtain approval of the variations in the Plan as originally approved. The figures in paragraph 16 have also been revised in the light of the actual out-turn of the Electricity Supply Accumulated Fund as at 31st March, 1960.

3. The allocations for new schemes D11/20 Water-borne Sewerage, Khôrmaksar and D12/3 Airport have had to be revised in the light of the actual expenditure to 31st March, 1960, under schemes D1/9 and D2/6 which overlapped with the new schemes. Apart from these two variations none of the details of the new projects has been varied since they were submitted to and approved by Legislative Council. Detailed planning during the last few months has indicated that certain changes are necessary, but these will be the subject of separate submission to Legislative Council.

4. Legislative Council enacted the Loan (1960-64 Development) Ordinance, 1960 on 1st June, 1960, authorising the borrowing of upto £2,700,000 to finance this Plan. As indicated in paragraph 11 the actual amount required is slightly less than this amount and it is hoped that if more than £1,450,000 can be contributed from Revenue then it will be possible not to use fully this loan facility.

Aden.
16th June, 1960.

F. N. M. PUSINELLI,
Acting Financial Secretary.

ADEN COLONY DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1960-1964

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ADEN COLONY

DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1960-64

PART I

Development Plan, 1955-60

1. Early in 1956 the 1952-57 Development Plan was recast to cover an extended period to 31st March, 1960, and the first three years, then completed, were excluded from consideration. As a result a Plan covering the quinquennium from 1st April, 1955, to 31st March, 1960, was drawn up and approved by the Legislative Council and the Secretary of State. In outline that Plan provided for expenditure as follows:—

	<i>Total Cost</i>	<i>Less Expenditure disbursed before 1-4-55</i>	<i>Expenditure under 1955/60 Plan</i>
	£	£	£
Social Services	2,283,460	57,756	2,225,704
Communications	932,442	411,053	521,389
Public Utilities	2,433,500	934,587	1,498,913
Housing	1,748,000	113,459	1,634,541
Miscellaneous	1,968,250	167,800	1,800,450
Total	£9,365,652	£1,684,655	£7,680,997

It was anticipated that the funds necessary to finance this expenditure would be found from:—

	£
Balance in Development Fund ..	2,378,675
Contributions from Revenue ..	1,000,000
Transfers of Reserves	500,000
C. D. and W. Grants	314,000
Loan Money already available ..	379,638
New Loan Money	3,110,000
Total	£7,682,313

Authority for borrowing the above mentioned new loan money was given in the Loan Ordinance, 1956.

2. During the course of the last five years the Legislative Council and the Secretary of State have approved various modifications in the expenditure under the plan and there have also been variations in the sources of finance. For various reasons loan money has for some years been very difficult to obtain and this has meant that greater contributions have had to be made from local sources, while expenditure on certain items has had to be restricted or deferred. The final detailed out-turn

of expenditure up to 31st March, 1960, is shown in Appendix I, it being subdivided into the following Heads:—

	£	£ *
Social Services	2,296,957	2,260,592
Communications	947,263	975,113
Public Utilities	2,431,165	2,443,254
Housing	1,678,271	1,698,990
Miscellaneous	1,443,273	1,534,289
Non 1955/60 Development Plan items ..	5,558	—
	8,802,487	8,912,238
Less Expenditure before 1-4-55	1,684,655	1,684,655
Expenditure 1-4-55 to 31-3-60	£7,117,832	£7,227,583

3. Not all the schemes will have been completed by 31st March, 1960, and as shown in column 4 of Appendix I certain expenditure will be required in 1960/61 to complete the Plan. In most cases these schemes will be completed on the basis of the Head and sub-head number in the 1955-60 Plan so as to preserve continuity in accountancy. In two cases the 1955/60 schemes for water borne sewerage at Khormaksar and Police Station, Crater will be included and re-numbered in the 1960-64 Plan as they are only just beginning or have not yet been commenced, and they will thus continue for a number of years into the next development period. The carry over may thus be summarised as follows:—

	£	£
Sundry Residual Expenditure		484,974
Water borne sewerage, Khormaksar ..	390,000	
Less expenditure in 1959-60	51,531	338,469
Police Station, Crater		22,000
		£845,443

4. Income actually received into the Development Fund to finance this development expenditure is set out in detail in Appendix II, being found from:—

	£	£ *
Balance in Development Fund	2,378,675	2,378,675
Contributions from Revenue	1,750,000	1,600,000
Transfers of Reserves	849,028	849,028
C.D. and W. Grants	325,443	332,443
Loans	2,255,381	2,255,381
Repayment and Interest on D 5/4 Loans	8,226	7,579
Miscellaneous	11,764	11,769
Contributions by Services	33,750	33,750
	£7,612,267	£7,468,625

*Figures as submitted to Legislative Council, being based on 'estimated' and not 'actual' expenditure/revenue upto 31st March, 1960, see Foreword.

Compared with the figures in paragraph 1, the Colony's own contributions, including transfers from reserves, exceeded the anticipated provision by £1,099,028, while new loan money was £1,234,257 less than had been planned.

PART II

Development Projects for 1960-64

5. Early in 1959 the United Kingdom Parliament enacted a new Colonial Development and Welfare Act which extended the operation of the former Acts until 31st March, 1964, provided additional funds for grants to Colonial territories, and made provision for Exchequer Loans to territories which were unable to raise sufficient loan funds from the usual sources. In order to relate Colonial territories development plans with funds available under the United Kingdom Act, the Secretary of State recommended that the planning period for the next phase of development projects should be to 31st March, 1964.

6. Although considerable development progress was made during 1955-60, the extremely rapid growth of population and social service requirements of the Colony are fast overtaking many of the former projects which had been expected would have been adequate for a longer period. The Report of the Adenisation Committee which was published in the middle of 1959 clearly indicated that a considerable increase was necessary in the quantity of primary education and also that the quality and scope of intermediate, secondary and technical education must be expanded. A substantial number of urgent development projects were thus readily apparent as an essential need if Aden Colony is to continue to develop so as to provide the facilities appropriate for one of the world's most active bunkering ports, a Base for the British Forces in the Arabian Peninsula, and the centre of trade for South West Arabia and the Southern end of the Red Sea.

7. A list of necessary and worth-while projects costing some £6.21 million was quickly assembled. It was evident that a programme to include all these projects would be beyond the financial capacity of the Colony in a four year period, bearing in mind that its reserve funds had been used up in the 1955-60 period. A limit on the amount of capital expenditure it would be prudent to plan for during the new development period was also imposed by the anticipated capacity of annual revenues to bear annually recurrent expenditures arising from new development schemes and from loan charges. Another limiting factor is the capacity of the Public Works Department to plan and supervise, as well as in certain instances to execute works by direct labour, a development programme much in excess of £1.25 million in a year. Based on these considerations Government has adopted as an objective a programme of new works amounting to some £5 million for 1960-64. In addition there are the commitments carried forward from the 1955-60 plan and the electricity expansion mentioned in Part V.

PART III

Financial Resources for Development

8. The main sources of development finance are the general resources of the Colony, Colonial Development and Welfare funds provided by the United Kingdom Government and loans raised externally or locally. For the two fold reason that loan capital is not easy to come by and that, when it has been acquired, it imposes a burden of recurrent charges on annual budgets, it is necessary to plan to finance as large a part of the 1960-64 Development Plan as possible from non-loan funds.

9. The £1,000,000 available for the development period 1960-64 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds represents a substantial increase on the corresponding amount available for the period 1955-60, but the opening balance in the Development Fund on 1st April, 1960 is estimated at a mere £494,598, whereas the corresponding opening balance at the outset of the 1955-60 development period was £2,378,675. Furthermore, reserve funds available during 1955-60 have all been used up. The development programme adopted by Government as the objective for 1960-64 thus depends for its execution upon annual contributions from general revenue very substantially in excess of the amount of £200,000 that has in recent years been regarded as the normal provision for this purpose in the Approved Annual Estimates. In fact, as the result of supplementary contributions, a total of £1,750,000 has been contributed from general revenue over the five year period 1955-60, and it is considered that the same annual average should be adopted as the target for total contributions from general revenue over the four year period 1960-64.

10. Two of the schemes in the 1960-64 Plan—those concerned with water-borne sewerage for Khormaksar and Crater—involve contributions from the Services and the Municipality respectively.

11. On the basis of the previous three paragraphs, the following funds, other than loans, are envisaged:—

Source	Amount £	Remarks
Opening balance in the Development Fund	494,598	This is earmarked for residual expenditure under the 1955-60 Plan.
Contributions from Revenue	1,450,000	
C.D.&W. Grants	1,000,463	
Services	174,000	£194,000 present calculation of Services share of Khormaksar sewerage scheme less £20,000 paid in 1959-60.
Municipality	100,000	Provisional estimate of Municipality contribution to capital cost of Crater sewerage scheme.
	£3,219,061	

If the programme of new projects is to cost £5 million, and there is expenditure of £845,443 carried forward from the 1955-60 Plan, then the amount to be found from loans totals some £2,626,382. As much as possible of this amount should be borrowed locally, and, assuming about £700,000 to be raised in this way, the amount that would need to be borrowed outside the Colony would be about £2,000,000. This means that just under 45 per cent of the total expenditure would be met from loan sources compared with a proposed loan component of 45½ per cent in 1955-60 Plan.

12. Although the financial charges on loan funds totalling some £2,700,000 will be a heavy commitment, only a proportion will remain as a final charge on annual Revenue. The Municipality's share of the Crater water-borne sewerage scheme is provisionally assessed at £250,000; of this £100,000 would be paid by way of contributions from Municipality funds, but the balance would be treated as a loan. The Telephone Service and the Water Authority would also be responsible for the loan charges on their share of the programme. In total, loan charges on £850,000 would not be a charge on future general revenue and thus the final public debt on the Colony budget is less than £2 million. This figure would be further reduced depending on the policy adopted in respect of loan, as distinct from grant, issues by Government for the Public Housing project.

PART IV

Development Plan, 1960-64

13. On the basis of the financial resources discussed in paragraphs 8 to 12 above, and after assessing the various competing claims for inclusion in the Plan, the projects listed in Appendix III have been included. The projects are subdivided into the following Heads:—

Social Services	£	£
Education	550,000	
Medical and Public Health	866,469	1,416,469
Communications and Public Utilities ..		1,122,557
Land and Housing		2,127,000
Miscellaneous		694,000
		5,360,026
Sundry Residual 1955-60 expenditure ..		484,974
		£5,845,000

The list of projects in Appendix III does not specify a time table for their execution. It is proposed to bring projects forward as priorities may dictate during the next four years, so that capital expenditure shall run at an average rate of some £1.5 million per year.

14. A general exposition on the capital works to be performed and the background of each project is contained in Appendices IV - VIII. These Appendices also indicate the increased recurrent costs which are

likely to be generated by each of the projects concerned, and detail any revenue which is likely to be derived therefrom.

15. The effect of this development expenditure on the recurrent budget by 1964/65 is estimated to be as follows:—

	£	
Financial Charges	138,000	£1.85 million at 5½ per cent repayable over 25 years.
Education	240,500	See Appendix IV.
Medical and Public Health	20,400	See Appendix V.
Communications and Public Utilities	2,900	See Appendix VI.
Land Development and Housing	2,500	See Appendix VII.
Miscellaneous	—	See Appendix VIII.
	404,300	
<i>Less Revenue</i>		
Education	1,500	See Appendix IV.
Medical	1,000	See Appendix V.
Airport	3,000	See Appendix VI.
Housing	1,600	See Appendix VII.
Land Development	60,000	See Appendix VIII.
	67,100	
Net Total additional load on the budget	£337,200	

PART V

Electricity Supply Development

16. It will be noted that no provision is made in Appendix III for the Electricity Department, although further expansion in the power station's generating capacity and the distribution system is required. During the last few years the Electricity Department, due to economic management and operating at nearly optimum capacity, has been able to make a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure each year. As a result it was possible to reduce the tariff rates in May, 1959, and to charge a considerable amount of development work to the Department's Accumulated Fund. During 1958/59 and 1959/60 a total of £169,436 was so authorised, although only £53,567 had been spent by 31st March, 1960. It is also proposed to charge the residual expenditure under Scheme D3/3 of the 1955-60 Plan, amounting to some £15,000 in 1960/61, to the Fund. Despite these substantial charges it is estimated that there will be a balance in the Fund of approximately £650,000 at the 31st March, 1961, and an annual surplus in excess of £100,000 is anticipated to continue.

17. Development of the distribution network to meet the needs of the next few years has already been provided in the expenditure mentioned in paragraph 16. During the 1955-60 Development Plan the generating capacity of the Power Station was substantially increased

by the successive installation of three 5 M.W. generators. It had been anticipated that these generators would meet the likely load for a number of years to come, but growth has been very much faster than could have been foreseen a few years ago. Although the Armed Services have agreed to instal their own generators and take off the Department a substantial part of their load, it is evident that further expansion will be necessary during the period 1960-64. It is accordingly proposed to instal a further generator of 6 M.W. capacity at an estimated cost including buildings of £550,000. This expenditure is likely to spread over a minimum of three years due to the slowness with which orders for this type of equipment can be met. That being so, it seems likely that the necessary funds can be provided by running down the Department's Accumulated Fund. This project is, therefore, not included in the items to be a charge on the Development Fund in 1960-64, and is, therefore, not included in the Plan.

1955-60 DEVELOPMENT PLAN EXPENDITURE

Sub-head	Details	Original Estimate of total Cost £	Expenditure to 31-3-60 £	Expenditure required 1960-61 £	Remarks
D.1—SOCIAL SERVICES					
EDUCATION					
1.	Girls' College...	100,000	98,170	..	Completed. Now included in Education Special Expenditure.
4.	Grants-in-Aid (Capital)	38,460	24,900	..	
5.	Boys' Intermediate School, Sheikh Othman	40,000	32,434	..	
6.	Boys' Intermediate School, Tawahi	40,000	33,638	..	
7.	Boys' Primary School, Bureika	8,000	6,546	..	Completed.
MEDICAL					
8.	New Civil Hospital	1,538,000	1,805,284	69,716	Project incorporated in 1960-64 Development Plan and re-numbered D11/20.
9.	{ Water-borne Sewerage Scheme Water-borne Sewerage, Khormaksar	300,000	72,146 51,531	18,082	
EDUCATION					
10.	Men's Teacher Training Centre	10,000	9,960	..	Completed.
11.	Primary School, Tawila/Maidan (Girls)	15,000	7,507	..	Completed.
12.	Primary School, Sheikh Othman (Boys)	24,000	28,537	..	Completed.
13.	Primary School, Khusaf Valley (Boys)	12,000	5,970	..	Completed.
14.	Primary School, Tawahi (Girls)	15,000	15,695	800	Completed.
15.	Primary School, Maalla (Boys)	50,000	36,373	..	Completed.
16.	Technical Institute, Extensions	20,000	12,689	3,600	Completed.
17.	Technical Institute, Boarding	9,000	..	..	Project abandoned.
18.	Primary School, Sheikh Othman (Girls)	24,000	29,186	..	Completed.
19.	Boys' Intermediate School, Maalla	40,000	26,391	14,589	Original designation of Trade School varied.
Total: D.1—Social Services		2,283,460	2,296,957	106,787	

1955-60 DEVELOPMENT PLAN EXPENDITURE

Sub-head	Details	Original Estimate of total Cost £	Expenditure to 31-3-60 £	Expenditure required 1960-61 £	Remarks
	D.2—COMMUNICATIONS				
1.	New Roads and Footpaths	103,592	103,554	..	Completed.
2.	New Telephone Exchange	368,850	365,187	..	Balance of expenditure will be charged to new Scheme D12.4.
3.	Major Roads Reconstruction	300,000	392,754	20,996	Balance of expenditure will be charged to new Scheme D12.4.
4.	Telephone Exchange, Expansion	60,000	52,325	..	Merged in D2.3.
5.	Major Roads Reconstruction	100,000	..	..	1959-60 expenditure of £443 is in advance of new Scheme D12.3.
6.	Airport Improvements	..	33,443	..	
	Total: D.2—Communications	932,442	947,263	20,996	
	D.3—PUBLIC UTILITIES				
1.	Electricity (New Power Station)	907,500	945,075	..	Completed.
2.	Electricity (General Expansion and Improvement Phase I)	150,000	148,679	..	Completed.
3.	Generating Plant	250,000	334,623	..	Certain residual expenditure from Electricity Supply Accumulated Fund.
5.	Water Supply (Long Term Scheme)	826,000	825,566	..	Completed.
5.	Electricity (General Expansion and Improvement Phase II)	300,000	177,222	..	Completed.
	Total: D.3—Public Utilities	2,433,500	2,431,165	..	

1955-60 DEVELOPMENT PLAN EXPENDITURE

Sub-head	Details	Original Estimate of total Cost	Expenditure to 31-3-60	Expenditure required 1960-61	Remarks
		£	£	£	
D.4—HOUSING					
2.	Quarters for Local Staff (1st Instalment) ..	80,000	74,708	..	Completed.
4.	Quarters for Local Staff (2nd Instalment) ..	85,000	84,792	7,708	Completed.
5.	'C' Class Housing Scheme ..	1,100,000	1,029,389	..	Completed.
6.	Housing Expatriate Staff (3rd Instalment) ..	33,000	32,780	..	Completed.
8.	Government Housing ..	200,000	180,966	21,534	Completed.
9.	Police Housing ..	250,000	251,705	28,295	Completed.
10.	Electricity Department Housing ..	..	23,931	..	Completed.
	Total: D.4—Housing ..	1,748,000	1,678,271	57,537	
D.5—MISCELLANEOUS					
2.	New Government House ..	131,000	131,920	..	Completed.
3.	Rubble Mound ..	79,000	78,293	..	Completed.
4.	Loans to Primary Producers ..	50,000	18,610	31,390	Balance to be revoted and placed in separate revolving fund.
6.	Government Offices ..	500,000	150,411	49,589	Completed.
7.	Central Quarry and Asphalt Plant ..	61,250	57,689	..	Completed.
8.	P.W.D. Vehicle Workshop ..	15,000	14,804	..	Completed.
9.	Civil Airport Building ..	63,000	62,373	..	Completed.
10.	Air Survey ..	42,000	37,507	..	Completed.
11.	P.W.D. Depot and Central Stores ..	80,000	79,797	..	Completed.
	Crater Police Station ..	50,000	573	1,940	Project incorporated in 1960-64 Development Plan and re-numbered D14.3.

1955-60 DEVELOPMENT PLAN EXPENDITURE

Sub-head	Details	Original Estimate of total Cost £	Expenditure to 31.3.60 £	Expenditure required 1960-61 £	Remarks
12.	Development of Land and Drainage	50,000	41,206	8,794	Completed.
13.	Wholesale Market	20,000	25,963	59,000	Project abandoned.
15.	Township Works, Sheikh Othman	80,000	1,000	148,941	Completed.
16.	Contribution to Protectorate Roads	150,000	661,059	82,068	
17.	Land Reclamation	500,000			
18.	Building Programme Supervision	97,000			
Total: D.5—Miscellaneous		1,068,250	1,443,273	299,654	

1950-60 DEVELOPMENT FUND INCOME

Details	1955-56 £	1956-57 £	1957-58 £	1958-59 £	1959-60 £	Total £
Balance in Development Fund	2,378,675	—	—	—	—	2,378,675
Contributions from Revenue	200,000	600,000	200,000	200,000	550,000	1,750,000
Transfers from Reserve Funds	85,000	114,028	—	650,000	—	849,028
C.D. and W. Grants	20,953	200,640	75,050	4,405	24,395	325,443
Loans	229,638	150,000	—	1,175,743	700,000	2,255,381
Repayment and Interest on D5.4 Loans	496	2,769	939	875	3,147	8,226
Miscellaneous	6,000	5,763	1	—	—	11,764
Contributions by Services	—	—	—	—	33,750	33,750
Total	£2,920,762	£1,073,200	£275,990	£2,031,023	£1,311,292	£7,612,267

Development Projects 1960-64

<i>Sub-head</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
D11. SOCIAL SERVICES			
	<i>Education</i>	£	
1.	Boys' Primary Schools	100,000	See Appendix IV.
2.	Boys' Intermediate Schools	50,000	See Appendix IV.
3.	Boys' Secondary School	110,000	See Appendix IV.
4.	Girls' Primary Schools	35,000	See Appendix IV.
5.	Girls' Intermediate Schools	180,000	See Appendix IV.
6.	Girls' College	6,500	See Appendix IV.
7.	Men's Teacher Training Centre	17,000	See Appendix IV.
8.	Women's Teacher Training Centre	33,500	See Appendix IV.
9.	Technical Institute	18,000	See Appendix IV.
	Total Education	£550,000	
<i>Medical and Public Health</i>			
15.	Out-patient and Dental Unit, Khormaksar	29,500	See Appendix V.
16.	Mental Ward, Khormaksar	32,000	See Appendix V.
17.	Dispensary, Crater	15,000	See Appendix V.
18.	Dispensary, Tawahi	9,500	See Appendix V.
19.	Maternity Clinic, Sheikh Othman	42,000	See Appendix V.
20.	Water-borne Sewerage, Khormaksar	338,469	See Appendix V.
21.	Water-borne Sewerage, Crater, Survey	22,000	See Appendix V.
22.	Water-borne Sewerage, Crater	378,000	See Appendix V.
	Total Medical and Public Health	£866,469	
	Total D11. Social Services	£1,416,469	
D12. COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES			
1.	Main Roads	300,000	See Appendix VI.
2.	Urban Roads and Drains	80,000	See Appendix VI.
3.	Airport	42,557	See Appendix VI.
4.	Telephones	150,000	See Appendix VI.
5.	Water Supply	550,000	See Appendix VI.
	Total D12. Communications and Public Utilities	£1,122,557	
D13. LAND AND HOUSING			
1.	Land Development	780,000	See Appendix VII.
2.	General Housing	1,100,000	See Appendix VII.
3.	Police Housing	125,000	See Appendix VII.
4.	Government Housing	100,000	See Appendix VII.
5.	Medical Institutional Housing	22,000	See Appendix VII.
	Total D13. Land and Housing	£2,127,000	

Development Projects, 1960-64

<i>Sub-head</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i> £	<i>Remarks</i>
D14. MISCELLANEOUS			
1. Supreme Court		50,000	See Appendix VIII.
2. Prison		185,000	See Appendix VIII.
3. Police Station, Crater		22,000	See Appendix VIII.
4. Airport Buildings		12,000	See Appendix VIII.
5. Village Development		10,000	See Appendix VIII.
6. Economic Developments		50,000	See Appendix VIII.
7. Antiquities		15,000	See Appendix VIII.
8. Development Staff, Equipment and Indirect Costs		350,000	See Appendix VIII.
Total D14. Miscellaneous		<u>£694,000</u>	

Education

Capital expenditure under the 1955-60 Development Plan (including the carry over into 1960-61 for three projects) is as follows:—

Boys'	4 Primary Schools	77,426
	3 Intermediate Schools	107,052
Girls'	3 Primary Schools	53,188
	Intermediate / Secondary School	98,170
	Technical Institute	16,289
	Men's Teacher Training Centre	9,960
	Capital grants to Grant Aided Schools	24,900
		£386,985

These additional schools, together with the schools built before 1955, will have provided places for the following education streams in Government schools:—

Boys'	Primary	21	(including 2 at the Technical Institute)
	Intermediate	15	
	Secondary	5	
Girls'	Primary	15	
	Intermediate	4	
	Secondary	1½	

Growth of population, even if Government education is restricted to Aden born children or those who are Adenese by definition, increases the demand for places in Primary Schools each year. The Report of the Adenisation Committee made abundantly clear the need to expand Intermediate and Secondary education to provide a larger cadre of young men and women who would have the requisite basic education for further technical and/or professional training, or employment in posts requiring more than primary education.

Limitations of finance, both capital for the construction of the school buildings, etc., and recurrent for the annual cost of running any new schools, militate against implementation of the Committee's recommendations in full or at the desired rate. The following additional educational facilities are thus included in the 1960-64 Plan.

<i>Scheme D11 1 Boys' Primary 8½ additional streams</i>		
Sheikh Othman (West) - Extension by 2 streams		12,700
Khaisa - Extension by ½ stream		3,350
Crater - New 3 stream School		40,000
Maalla - New 3 stream school		40,000
Reserve		3,950
		100,000
<i>Scheme D11 2 Boys' Intermediate 6 additional streams</i>		
Crater (or Maalla) - New 2 stream School		30,000
Maalla - Extension by 2 streams		10,000
Sheikh Othman - Extension by 2 streams		10,000
		50,000
<i>Scheme D11 3 Boys' Secondary</i>		
New School for 4 streams at Khormaksar		110,000
<i>Scheme D11 4 Girls' Primary 5 additional streams</i>		
Sheikh Othman (South) - Extension by 2 streams		12,700
Iawahi - Extension by 1 stream		6,450
Maalla - Extension by 2 streams		12,700
Reserve		3,150
		35,000

Appendix IV—(contd.)

Scheme D11/5	Girls' Intermediate 14 streams (10 additional, the classrooms for 4 present streams in the Girls' College being used for Secondary)	
	Crater (or Maalla) - New 6 stream school ..	75,000
	Sheikh Othman - New 6 stream school ..	75,000
	Maalla - New 2 stream school	30,000
		180,000
Scheme D11/6	Girls' Secondary 1½ additional streams (in classroom space freed by new Intermediate Schools)	
	Girls' College - Extension	6,500
Scheme D11/7	Men's Teacher Training	
	Extension of Centre to provide 3 additional classrooms and 1 science laboratory	17,000
Scheme D11/8	Women's Teacher Training	
	New Centre	33,500
Scheme D11/9	Technical Institute	
	Maalla - Extension by 6 classrooms and office	10,000
	Little Aden - Extension by 4 classrooms ..	6,450
	Reserve	1,550
		18,000
Total Education		£550,000

Save that the provision for Girls' Intermediate education falls slightly short of estimated requirements, the pattern of the primary and intermediate schools building programme has been dictated by the estimated increases in numbers of children for whom places must be provided. The secondary education naturally represents a tapering of the educational pyramid. Following a strong desire expressed by Unofficial Members of Legislative Council that more post-intermediate educational facilities should be provided for boys it has been decided that the new Secondary School recommended by the Adenisation Committee should cater for four streams instead of three. It has been further decided to add two classes (50 boys in all) to the existing two-year post intermediate Clerical Course at the Technical Institute, and to increase the number of grouped evening courses there. These two latter measures involve no capital expenditure under the 1960-64 Plan, but do, of course, involve an increase in recurrent expenditure.

Recurrent Expenditure. The new boys' secondary school is being accommodated in the old Education Department office building in Crater until a new building can be erected under the 1960-64 Plan. Recurrent expenditure on this school has thus already commenced. Similarly the recurrent expenditure associated with some other new buildings in the 1960-64 Plan will fall on the annual budget in advance of the completion of those buildings, owing to the utilisation of space in existing buildings which would otherwise be temporarily unoccupied. This effect, together with that of the measures referred to in the previous paragraph, results in a pattern of additional recurrent expenditure by the Education Department greater in the early years of the 1960-64 period than would be expected from the phasing of the capital expenditure itself. This pattern has been roughly estimated at:

1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	ultimately
£95,000	£140,000	£175,000	£200,000	£235,000

At 1% of the capital cost, the maintenance of the new buildings will by 1964/65 have increased the recurrent expenditure of the Public Works Department by some £5,500 annually.

Revenue. Against these increases in expenditure fees payable by the additional boys at the new secondary school and the Technical Institute should yield some £1,500 per year.

Medical and Public Health

Since the opening of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital at Khormaksar in 1958 the buildings on the old Civil Hospital site have continued in use for the Colony wide hospital out-patient service, for the Crater dispensary, the dental clinic and accommodation for mental patients. These services should as soon as possible be accommodated in new and much improved buildings, and it has proved uneconomic for specialist staff and facilities to be separated between Khormaksar and Crater. The old Civil Hospital site, owing to its desirable location in the centre of Crater, would be most valuable for commercial/residential premises, and if it were cleared and developed would produce substantial revenue (say, £25,000 annually). For this operation the following new buildings are accordingly proposed at an early stage in the new development period.

<i>Scheme D.11 15</i>	Out-patient and Dental Unit, Khormaksar ..	29,500
<i>Scheme D.11 16</i>	Mental Ward, Khormaksar	32,000
<i>Scheme D.11 17</i>	Dispensary, Crater	15,000
	Associated institutional staff housing	22,000
	Total ..	£98,500

Scheme D.11 18 Dispensary, Tawahi.—At present the public dispensary in Tawahi is run in conjunction with the Seamen's Dispensary as part of the Port Health Office. It is inconveniently situated for the public, and the combination of Port Health and public dispensary services is unsatisfactory. A new Tawahi Out-patients Dispensary is accordingly proposed at an estimated capital cost of £9,500.

Scheme D.11 19 Maternity Clinic, Sheikh Othman.—Due to the increasing population and more particularly as a result of educating women through ante- and post-natal care to come to the Maternity Clinic for their confinements, the 60 bed Clinic in Crater is able to provide only the barest minimum of lying in period and is fast approaching saturation point. For many years there has been an insistent appeal from Unofficial Members of Legislative Council, that a separate Maternity Clinic should be built at Sheikh Othman. While in some respects it is uneconomic to split these facilities the stage has now been reached where more maternity beds must be provided. A separate Maternity Clinic at Sheikh Othman to handle straight forward confinements will draw off from the Clinic in Crater many of the female patients living in Sheikh Othman, and also some of those coming in from the Protectorate for their confinements. It is accordingly proposed to build a 12 bed Maternity Home, which with equipment is estimated to cost £42,000.

Public Health.—In 1948 consultants prepared a report on the sewerage system in the whole of the area of what is now the Municipality, less the Isthmus of Khormaksar, which at that time had not been developed. As a first instalment of this scheme a water-borne sewerage system for Maalla has been completed under the 1955-60 Development Plan.

Scheme D.11 20 Water-borne Sewerage, Khormaksar.—Owing to the very rapid development during the last 5 years of Khormaksar as an urban area for both civil and military housing estates, the need for a joint (military/civil) comprehensive sewerage system became most urgent. This project was put in hand in 1959-60, but as the bulk of the physical work and expenditure will come after the ending of the 1955-60 Plan, it has been carried as a new item into the 1960-64 Plan. The present estimate of the cost of the whole project is £390,000 of which the military share will be about £194,000. Up to the 31st March, 1960, £51,531 had been spent and £20,000 received from the War Office. The expenditure under the 1960-64 Plan will thus be £338,469, while a further £174,000 will be reimbursed by the Air Ministry and War Office.

Schemes D.11/21 and D.11/22 Water-borne Sewerage, Crater.—The sewerage system in the Municipal area, apart from Maalla which was modernised in 1955-60 and Khormaksar which is dealt with in paragraph 5 above, is totally inadequate. It consists of some 20,000 bucket latrines which have to be emptied daily, a large number of water-borne systems leading into septic tanks or cess pits which are not satisfactory owing to the rocky nature of the soil or the height of the water table in the flat land, any

in certain limited areas water-borne systems discharging into the sea or the harbour. These makeshift systems are completely overloaded and there is an ever present possibility of a serious breakdown to the detriment of public health. Surveys have been conducted in the past, but for various reasons, including the considerable expense involved, no progress has been made in Crater as priority had to be given to the needs of Maalla and Khormaksar. With the assistance of a C.D. and W. grant a further survey is now being conducted preparatory to a project for providing a comprehensive sewerage system for the Crater area of the Municipality. The Government will undertake the installation of the main sewerage system, while the Municipality, which is the authority responsible for public health, will be responsible for the network of subsidiary drains and branch connections. The total cost of the project is tentatively estimated at £400,000 pending the report and detailed estimates to be furnished by the consultants. It is further estimated that £150,000 is the Government's share of the cost, namely for the main drains, while the Municipality's share will be £250,000. The Municipality will be able to meet £100,000 of this cost from their Development Fund and assume responsibility on a loan basis for £150,000. In addition to the needs of Crater, the question of requirements in Tawahi is also under consideration by Government.

Recurrent Expenditure.—The additional recurrent cost of the Medical development is estimated to be as follows:—

Out-patients and Dental Unit, Khormaksar:

As the staff employed under the present arrangements at the old Civil Hospital will transfer to Khormaksar and there will be no change in the related Other Charges, no additional recurrent expenditure will be incurred

Mental Ward, Khormaksar:

Provision for emoluments of nursing staff appropriate for the care of the mental patients in proper accommodation over and above the warder staff presently employed	5,500
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Dispensary, Crater:

The separation of the general out-patients unit and the dispensary will result in some additional staff	3,300
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Dispensary, Tawahi:

The separation of the dispensary from the Port Health Office and Seamen's Dispensary will result in some additional staff	2,300
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Maternity Clinic, Sheikh Othman:

For personal emoluments for the staff, their related expenses and the running costs of the Clinic	8,000
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Maintenance of Buildings:

At the rate of 1 per cent for new construction	1,300
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Total ..	£20,400
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Water-borne Sewerage, Khormaksar and Crater:

No additional recurrent expenditure will fall on the Colony budget as the operation of the sewerage plant is a Municipal responsibility. The cost of maintaining and operating these systems should be offset by a saving in the expenditure on sanitary labour, etc., and as more houses with water-borne sanitation are built the yield from the rates will increase.

Revenue.—On the basis of the present Hospital Fees, £1,000 additional revenue would be earned from the private rooms in the Maternity Clinic at Sheikh Othman.

Communications and Public Utilities

Scheme D.12.1 Main Roads.—Under the Development Plan 1955-60 £517,304 will have been spent on the reconstruction of existing roads and the construction of new roads, both trunk roads and roads in new housing estates at Maalla and Khormaksar. A long term list of necessary road developments indicated that at least a further £400,000 should be spent. Financial limitations restrict the sum to be allocated in 1960-64 to £300,000.

The following works, not all of which can be accommodated within the £300,000, been listed as requiring early attention:—

	£
Main Pass Roundabout and Road to Maalla	
Traffic Lights	23,000
Queen Arwa Road, Crater	70,000
Main Pass Roundabout to Shenaz Cinema ..	100,000
Beach Road, Khormaksar (cost to be shared with Service authorities)	20,000
Holkat Gate	13,000
Caltex Roundabout to Hunter Road	15,000
Caltex Roundabout to Salt Works	8,000
Improvements to Footpaths on Main Roads ..	10,000
Khormaksar Estate Roads	20,000
Sheikh Othman Township Roads	40,000
Maalla Estate Roads	20,000

Each of these roads raises its own particular problems, and a number of factors such as volume of traffic and degree of congestion are being considered.

- (i) In a recent census of traffic taken between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. on the Queen Arwa Road in Crater it was found that the total number of vehicles passing along that road and through the Main Pass was 10,834, compared with some 4,640 using the Marine Drive. Consideration is being given to the reconstruction of the Queen Arwa Road as a dual carriageway and widening the Main Pass to provide three lanes keeping in mind the need for pedestrian safety precautions.
- (ii) Because of heavy traffic (both Services and civilian) from Maalla Wharf to Khormaksar, it is most important to give early attention to the road between the Main Pass Roundabout and the Shenaz Cinema and turn it into a dual carriageway.
- (iii) The Service authorities are most anxious for the Beach Road to be extended on a bund from Queen Elizabeth Hospital to the eastern end of the airfield so that their new building programme in the area may proceed. The Services are contributing £13,750 and the use of some plant in 1959-60 to enable the bund work to be undertaken ahead of the road project.

Other similar considerations make the various other projects necessary.

Scheme D.12.2 Urban Roads and Drains.—This scheme provides for the improvement of roads and drains in certain parts of the Municipal Area which have been built on in recent years, but which did not have appropriate sealed roads and drainage laid before disposal. Once these roads and the drainage have been brought up to the requisite standard they are handed over to the Municipality for maintenance. The £80,000 proposed will enable the greater part of the following programme, together with certain miscellaneous minor items, to be undertaken in 1960-64:—

	£
Khusaf Valley	10,000
Area West of R.C.M. School, Crater	4,000
Maidan Area	7,000
Re-entrants from Queen Arwa Road	8,000
Section 'E' and 'F' Crater (replanning)	12,000
Service Road, Maalla Bunder	5,000
Self-help Area, Sheikh Othman	26,000
Industrial Area, Sheikh Othman	10,000

Scheme D.12/3 Airport.—For some time the existing apron and parking bays at the Airport have proved inadequate for minimum needs dictated by accepted safety clearances between manoeuvring and parked aircraft. It is estimated that in order to remedy this situation, expenditure of some £73,000 (five small bays at £8,000 each and three large bays at £11,000 each) would be necessary, but owing to financial limitations it has not been possible to include in the 1960-64 Plan more than a total of £43,000 for new bays. Because of the immediate need arising from the introduction of larger and heavier aircraft by Aden Airways a start had to be made in February, 1960, on two new large bays, and £443 was spent before 31st March, 1960, as a charge against Scheme D.2/6. The balance, £42,557, is thus shown under the 1960-64 Plan.

Scheme D.12/4 Telephones.—Before it was extended to 2,000 lines in 1954 the Aden Central Telephone Exchange had a capacity of 500 lines. This capacity has recently been increased by the installation under the 1955-60 Development Plan of a further 1,000 lines. Approximately one third of these additional lines have already been taken up and there are potential subscribers already listed for the remaining lines. It is reasonable to assume that developments in the Colony during the next two or three years will lead to a continued demand for new telephone installations which it will be impossible to satisfy without a further increase in exchange capacity.

The existing Central Exchange is situated in Maalla. It is proposed that a new 2,000 line satellite exchange should be built in Crater. This is preferable to expanding the Maalla Exchange because, although a new building would be necessary in Crater, an extension to the Maalla Exchange would require expenditure on underground cables exceeding the cost of the new building (£40,000). The estimated cost of the equipment is £80,000, making the total cost of the new 2,000 line Crater Exchange £120,000. In addition £30,000 is required for additional underground cables to serve the Khormaksar area which is undergoing rapid development to meet civilian and Services housing and other requirements. There is also a commitment of £11,338 carried over from Schemes D.2/2 and D.2/4 in the 1955-60 Development Plan, which it is proposed to meet from an overall provision of £150,000.

Finance for these developments totalling £150,000 will be provided by the Government passing on loan funds to the Telephone Service which, as a self-financing department, will be responsible for meeting all debt charges from its own revenue.

Scheme D.12/5 Water Supply.—The £826,000 scheme undertaken under the 1955-60 Plan is virtually complete, but it is now necessary to make certain improvements to existing installations during the 1960-64 period, and to increase pumping, storage and mains capacity to provide for the anticipated increase in consumption and for new areas to be developed.

Existing maximum capacity from Sheikh Othman and Bir Nasser is 2½ million gallons per day and 3½ m.g.d. respectively, a total of 6 m.g.d. Estimated requirements by 1965 are 10½ m.g.d. which will necessitate doubling the output at Bir Nasser and the capacity of the main from there to Isthmus. The following detailed projects are proposed:—

<i>Improvement of existing installations</i>	
Rewiring of Sheikh Othman Boreyard	
Replacement of High Level Tanks, Sheikh Othman	60,000
Replacement of storage tank, Rubble Mound	
<i>Reinforcement of existing supply system</i>	
Additional feed mains in Crater, Maalla and Tawahi, and ring main improvements in all areas	70,000
New borewells, Bir Nasser	100,000
Second trunk main Bir Nasser to Sheikh Othman	320,000
Total	£550,000

It should be noted that the £550,000 programme proposed for the 1960-64 Plan is confined to the Aden Division. The potential capacity of the Bir Ahmed supply to Little Aden Division is 2 m.g.d., compared with consumption of 1½ m.g.d. There is

Appendix VI—(contd.)

thus sufficient reserve capacity to cope with normal increased demand in the Little Aden Division during the next development period. It is difficult at this stage to forecast the effect on the demand for water of the construction of the new Federal Headquarters, of the building of a Hiswa Township if this materialises, and of any expansion that might take place at the Refinery. However, it is not anticipated that such developments will call for any expansion of the Bir Ahmed supply during the next four years.

The whole of the £550,000 capital expenditure proposed is considered suitable for financing by loan to the Water Authority, the loan charges and other additional recurrent expenditure to be recovered from revenue from sale of water.

Recurrent Expenditure:

	£
<i>Main Roads.</i> The programme as proposed contains an additional 5 miles of roadways, which at an average maintenance cost of £500 per mile requires	2,500
<i>Urban Roads and Drains.</i> Any additional recurrent costs are a charge on the Municipality	—
<i>Airport.</i> Maintenance of the additional parking bays	400
<i>Telephones.</i> Additional recurrent expenditure will be met by the Service from its own revenues	—
<i>Water Supply.</i> Additional recurrent expenditure will be met by the Authority from its own revenues	—
	£2,900

Revenue:

The only direct revenue which will accrue from these projects is in respect of airport parking fees and a minimum of £3,000 per year is likely to be obtained from the enlarged parking area. Civil aviation development and the facility for larger aircraft is also likely to lead to a general increase in the use of the airport with resultant increases in landing fees and other civil aviation revenue items.

The development of roads will bring no direct revenue, but the increasing number of motor vehicles in the Colony is providing additional licence and motor spirit tax revenue.

The expansion in the Telephone Service and Water Supply will bring revenue to their own budgets.

Land and Housing

Scheme D.13/1 Land Development.—The great scarcity of land in the Colony for dwellings and commercial premises was recognised in the 1955-60 Development Plan by the provision of £826,000 for land Reclamation and £50,000 for Development of Land and Drainage. While this expenditure has resulted in valuable land becoming available at Maalla and Post Office Bay, the problem remains most acute, especially so far as plots for dwelling houses are concerned.

A Committee under the chairmanship of the Member-in-Charge, Public Works is going into the whole question of housing, with particular reference to low income group housing, and of the development of land for housing, and plans to submit its recommendations to Government in March, 1960. High priority will be given by Government to the matter of land for housing.

In addition to the pressing requirements of land specially for housing, a number of areas have been selected for early development. In particular, the sites in Crater of the old Civil Hospital and that at present occupied by the Prison would, when cleared and developed, yield most valuable commercial/residential sites which might reasonably be expected to yield Government substantial additional annual revenue. Before these sites can be developed it is necessary to establish in new buildings elsewhere the Government institutions at present occupying them. (See references under Schemes D.11/15, D.11/16, D.11/17, in Appendix V, Scheme D.13/5 in Appendix VII, and Scheme D.14/2 in Appendix VIII.) In addition to the sites of the old Civil Hospital and the prison, a number of other areas have been listed for development.

Owing to financial limitations it will not be possible to develop all the areas Government has in mind during the forthcoming development period. Detailed plans will be prepared and the order of priorities established on the basis of financial and general town planning considerations.

Scheme D.13/2 General Housing.—The housing problem in Aden was acute as far back as 1950, when a small Housing Committee was formed to look into the development of housing and building sites. In 1951 the survey of housing needs revealed that 4,000 'B' and 'C' Class Houses would have to be built to provide shelter for unhoused or inadequately housed members of the population. Since then 1,500 'C' Class Houses have been built at Maalla under the 1955-60 Development Plan. In addition to the backlog of 2,500 houses based on the 1951 survey, an up to date evaluation of the present housing problem must also take into account the substantial increase in the Aden population in recent years, due in part to immigration.

The need for housing is not confined to the general public. In addition to capital for housing loans to Government officers, there is a requirement to provide housing for sweepers at present occupying lines in Khusaf Valley which are overdue for demolition so that the site may be used for 'B' Class Housing development, and for P.W.D. labour.

As already mentioned above under Scheme D.13/1 Land Development, a special Committee is advising Government on the housing problem, particularly in relation to the needs of the low income group. The whole question of the type of organisation best suited to administer a public housing scheme is being carefully examined, and close attention is being given to the financial aspects, including the possibility of supplementing Government funds with capital from other sources. Pending consideration by Government of the Committee's recommendations discussion of detail would be premature. In particular the extent to which allocations from the Development Fund would be grants, as distinct from loans, remains to be settled, but as a general principle Government will require charges on loans to be met from the income from housing.

Scheme D.13/3 Police Housing.—Under their conditions of service, all members of the Police Force should be provided with quarters by Government. On the basis of a 100 per cent married inspectorate and a 65 per cent married other rank establishment (with bachelor other ranks continuing to be housed in barrack accommodation and/or 'C' Class accommodation (4 men to each quarter)) the Police require:—

75 'B' or 'B/C' Class quarters.

650 'C' Class quarters for married men.

350 Men in barracks (or 4 to a 'C' Class Quarter)

The following accommodation is available, either from old quarters in good condition or new quarters constructed under the 1955-60 Plan.

	Old	Little Aden	1955-60 Plan	Total
'B'	14	2	3	19
'B/C'	2	6	20	28
'C'	139	78	334	551
Single Men	200	26	20	246

It is accordingly proposed to provide the following:—

5 'B' Class at £3,000 each	15,000
23 'B/C' Class at £950 each	21,850
100 'C' Class at £690 each	69,000
Conversion, improvements, water-borne sanitation—existing quarters	10,000
Contingencies	9,150
Total	£125,000

Scheme D.13/4 Government Housing.—Notwithstanding a large number of vacancies in approved posts, there is an acute shortage of Government quarters for expatriate staff. Owing to the heavy demand for accommodation in Aden, it is expensive and almost impossible to rent suitable quarters in sufficient numbers. It was necessary in 1959 to increase by £100,000 to £206,000 the Scheme for Government Housing under the 1955-60 Development Plan to meet the immediate problem of housing new expatriate Education Department staff approved under Government's policy for implementing certain of the recommendations of the Adenisation Committee. The further additional staff envisaged during the next year or two, together with the filling of existing vacancies, necessitate the provision of a further £100,000 in the 1960-64 Plan.

Scheme D.13/5 Medical Institutional Housing.—A number of medical staff working at the Maternity Clinic in Crater or the combined out-patients, dental clinic and dispensary in the old Civil Hospital are living in old quarters on that site. These will be demolished as part of the clearance and development of that site and new quarters at a cost of £22,000 must be provided.

Recurrent Costs.—There is no recurrent cost to Government arising directly out of the development of land—the various services are provided by the self-financing departments or by the Municipality or Township Authority from their rates received from the developed area. The sale of the leaseholds of such of the land as is sold, is expected to yield some £60,000 per year in revenue.

The General Housing project is also intended to be self-financing, and to impose no residual annually recurrent charges on the Colony budget.

Maintenance of buildings coming under Scheme D.13/3, 13/4 and 13/5 is the only recurrent commitment in this Head and should amount to £2,500. Rent from quarters should yield £1,600 in return. The saving in renting quarters—if the staffing situation permitted 20 flats (say) to be released—would be £12,000. Such a saving is, however, unlikely to be attained in the next few years and so can be discounted so far as the 1960-64 Plan is concerned.

Miscellaneous

Scheme D.14/1 Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court is at present accommodated in a very old converted barrack building. The growth of litigation and increase in criminal cases resulting from a greatly increased population has meant that the requirements of the Law Courts have outgrown the facilities available in the building. Additional Court rooms, offices, waiting rooms for lawyers and others attending the Courts are essential. Extension or reconstruction of the existing building is not warranted. A new Supreme Court building must thus be built.

Scheme D.14/2 Prison.—During recent years accommodation at the Prison has become most inadequate. The daily average number of prisoners has increased from 236 in 1953 to 435 in 1957 and 458 in 1958, and the number of prisoners has risen to as much as 610 in one day. Twice during 1959 it was necessary to reduce pressure on accommodation by remitting the balance of a large number of sentences and deporting the convicts so released to their country of origin. Because of overcrowding, it is not possible properly to segregate the different classes of prisoners.

For security reasons the Prison, situated as it is in the heart of Crater, the main centre of population, should be removed to a less vulnerable site as soon as possible. Furthermore, owing to the nature of the present site, all prisoners have to be employed within the Prison walls, but if the Prison were situated outside the town, it would be possible to give the prisoners more suitable work (possibly market gardening, thereby making the Prison self-supporting in vegetables).

When cleared and developed, the existing Prison site could, because of its situation, be most advantageously disposed of by Government for commercial purposes, and could reasonably be expected to yield an annual revenue of £25,000.

For these reasons it is proposed to move the Prison to a rural site during the next development period. Pending preparation of detailed plans a provisional estimate of £185,000 is included.

Scheme D.14/3 Police Station, Crater.—The Police Station in Crater was situated almost in the centre of the bazaar area, and the building was old and quite inadequate in size for the Police commitments in the Crater division. A scheme was included in the 1955-60 Development Plan for a second Police Station in Crater. On examination this proposal was rejected and it has been decided to build a completely new station in one corner of the old Civil Hospital site when this is cleared and developed. As a temporary measure the Police Station has moved into a converted ward block and the former Station is being demolished and the site developed.

Scheme D.14/4 Airport Buildings.—In recent years the increasing volume of air passenger traffic has resulted in very serious congestion at the Terminal Building where a single waiting room/restaurant, passenger and baggage concourse has had to serve the needs of both passengers on international and local routes and the general public. The congestion will be temporarily alleviated with the erection in 1959-60 of a pre-fabricated building to serve as a restaurant/lounge for transit passengers. It is, however, highly desirable that a new public waiting room/restaurant should be built, and the existing multi-purpose waiting room converted into an Airport Reception Centre.

Scheme D.14/5 Village Developments.—With the building of the Federal Capital just over the Colony border between Little Aden and Sheikh Othman, the small village of Hiswa, will increase considerably in importance. For this reason and because of the impending removal by the Aden Municipality of their cow byres and incinerators to the area adjacent to Hiswa, it is necessary to ensure that the future expansion of the village is carefully planned. No firm proposals for development projects have yet been formulated but schemes totalling some £35,000 can be envisaged. £10,000 has been included by way of a token provision pending detailed planning.

Scheme D.14/6 Economic Developments.—Provision was made in the 1955-60 Development Plan for loans to primary producers and for improved market arrangements by the erection in Khormaksar of a central wholesale market for fruit and vegetables. Pending detailed examination of proposals for the extension of such schemes during the forthcoming period, and for possible assistance to other types of productive enterprise, £50,000 is included in the 1960-64 Plan.

Scheme D.14/7 Antiquities.—The late Mr. Kaiky Muncherjee over his lifetime in Aden amassed an extensive collection of Sabeian and Himyaritic antiquities, for which a number of offers have been received from potential purchasers overseas. Permission to export this valuable collection has for some years been withheld under the Antiquities Ordinance and Government now considers that the time has come to acquire it for public display in a new museum building, the funds for which would be forthcoming by private subscriptions. The museum, which would be run by the Municipality, would be a most valuable tourist attraction. £15,000 is allocated for the purchase of the collection.

Scheme D.14/8 Development Staff, Equipment and Indirect Costs.—Although the structure of the Public Works Department is designed to enable it to provide general planning and supervision of a development programme such as contained in this Plan, additional staff—architects, engineer surveyors, supervisory engineers, inspectors of works, overseers, etc.—must be engaged on contract to assist in carrying out the actual work. Apart from the salaries, provision is necessary for accommodation, passages, gratuities and other indirect costs of this staff. It is estimated that £250,000 will be required during the 4 year period.

The serviceable heavy plant in the Public Works Department is quite inadequate for the works which it is proposed the Department should undertake in the 1960-64 Plan, and new equipment estimated to cost £100,000 is accordingly required.

Recurrent Expenditure.—Most of the projects in this Head are of a replacement nature not involving additional staff. The only residual recurrent expenditure is on maintenance of buildings and here again, as the buildings will be new and of permanent construction the maintenance costs should not exceed the present commitments for the old buildings being superseded.